ATTACHMENT 3: STATUS OF GWMP

Assess the Status of the GWMP

(1) Was a GWMP or equivalent formally adopted by the submittal date of the application?

No. The City of Santa Barbara's project for the LGA grant is to develop a Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP).

(2) If a GWMP does not exist, does the schedule include a date for adoption of a GWMP within two years after the applicant's resolution of intention to prepare the GWMP?

A GMWP does not exist for the City of Santa Barbara. The project proposed for funding under the LGA grant is for development of a GWMP consistent with California Water Code (CWC) Section 10750 *et. seq.* Attachment 4, *Project Description,* and Attachment 5, *Work Plan,* of this grant application provides the specific Project Description and detailed Work Plan associated with the development of a citywide GWMP. In addition, Attachment 7, *Schedule*, includes the dates for public noticing and conducting public hearings to consider and adopt a resolution to draft a GWMP (Task 1.1 and Task 1.2, respectively).

The City of Santa Barbara stated its intent to develop a GWMP in their 2011 Long-Term Water Supply Plan and committed to development and adoption of a GWMP in the City's 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). More specifically, on page 21 of the City of Santa Barbara's 2011 Long-Term Water Supply Plan (LTWSP), the City states, "…the City should formalize its groundwater management role by developing a Groundwater Management Plan in accordance with State regulations." This page has been extracted from the LTWSP and is provided in this attachment.

The City's commitment to develop and adopt a GWMP is also stated on page 33 of the City's UWMP under the heading of ***Future Water Supply Projects***, specifically, "The City will develop a Groundwater Management Plan, consistent with State law, to provide for the orderly and responsible use of the City's groundwater resources." This page has been extracted from the 2012 UMWP and provided as part of this attachment.

Both the 2011 Long-Term Water Supply Plan and the City's 2010 UWMP were reviewed and discussed in open public forums throughout their development and were also considered prior to adoption by the Santa Barbara City Council at public hearings. Moreover, as a component of the work plan detailed in Attachment 5, the City will involve stakeholders and the general public by holding three community outreach and education workshops throughout development of the GWMP.

(3) Is the applicant not developing, proposing, or considering a GWMP or equivalent groundwater management program?

No. The City of Santa Barbara's project for the LGA grant is development of a GWMP.

Long-Term Water Supply Plan

Through provisions of the Upper Santa Ynez River Operations Agreement will essentially stabilize Gibraltar deliveries at a level close to historical amounts, despite continuing sedimentation. Still, an updated analysis of potential alternatives for managing sediment will be useful.

Efforts to control sedimentation at Lake Cachuma will require a joint effort among the Cachuma Project members, the downstream water users, and the various state and federal agencies that would have responsibility for permitting and/or implementing measures to address siltation. Issues related to such efforts are likely to be shared with numerous other reservoirs throughout the state, meaning that a coordinated statewide effort may be appropriate.

Groundwater Management

The City has initiated a three-year USGS study to update the groundwater flow and water quality models to allow more accurate management of groundwater. Better indicators of basin fullness are expected to be developed. More importantly, the modeling of seawater intrusion effects in Storage Unit No. 1 is expected to be made more accurate. This will guide placement of new wells in the basin, assist with scheduling well operation to minimize intrusion, and provide the ability to estimate the benefits of groundwater recharge for basin replenishment and creating barriers to seawater intrusion. In addition, the City should formalize its groundwater management role by developing a Groundwater Management Plan in accordance with State regulations.

Recycled Water Expansion

Recycled water is a relatively expensive source of water, but it is a reliable way to extend potable water supplies, thereby deferring the expense of procuring additional potable supplies. Additionally, increased recycled water connections will allow flexibility in meeting regulatory demand management requirements, such as the statewide requirement to reduce gross daily per capita water consumption. Current recycled water system capacity is 1,400 AFY, and current demand includes 800 AFY of retail demand and about 300 AFY of process water at EEWTP, for a total of 1,100 AFY. Carollo Engineers identified about 300 AFY of potential new users of recycled water, some adjacent to the existing system and some that could be served with extensions of the distribution system. These opportunities are being evaluated for their potential to cost effectively improve the reliability of the City's water supply and aid in meeting the state mandate on per capita water use. A caveat is that such expanded use will be more difficult to achieve if the mineral content is not reduced below that of the raw wastewater that feeds the recycled water system.

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Urban Water Management Plan

Future Water Supply Projects

As mentioned above, investigation of options for banking unused supplies of State Water is expected be the primary option for deferring reactivation of the desalination facility. Other planned water supply projects include:

- Demand Reduction/Water Conservation Program: As described herein, the City will continue to implement a cost effective water conservation program in compliance with the CUWCC BMP's and equivalent to Program B as identified in the Water Conservation Technical Evaluation prepared by Maddaus Water Management.

- Sedimentation Management: An updated assessment of the City's Gibraltar Reservoir is planned to determine if there are cost effective options for halting loss of storage capacity. Additionally, the City will promote the development of a long term strategy to minimize loss of storage at Lake Cachuma, in conjunction with Cachuma Project Member Units and other appropriate parties, including State and Federal agencies.

- Pass Through Operations for Gibraltar Reservoir: As noted above, the existing Upper Santa Ynez River Operations agreement provides for storing Gibraltar water in Lake Cachuma to replace storage capacity lost to sedimentation. The City is working with the other parties to the agreement to develop information for environmental analysis of a Warren Act contract between the City and the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

- Ortega Groundwater Treatment Plant Rehabilitation: As described under the Groundwater section, water quality in Storage Unit No. 1 requires that pumped water be treated to remove sulfides, iron, and manganese prior to introduction into the distribution system. Final design has been completed and the project is expected to be bid in late 2011 or early 2012.

- Optimized Groundwater Management: Updated groundwater modeling by USGS will be used to assess strategies for groundwater management, including optimal use of available recharge, injection of potable water for artificial recharge, injection of recycled water as a barrier to seawater intrusion. Sites for new or replacement production wells will be evaluated with the goal of minimizing seawater intrusion. The City will develop a Groundwater Management Plan, consistent with State law, to provide for the orderly and responsible use of the City's groundwater resources.

- Expanded Recycled Water Use: Remaining system capacity of 300 AFY will be used to connect new users, primarily along the existing distribution system constructed during Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the project, with possible extensions where cost effective. Improvements to the secondary treatment process are planned, which will have the added benefit of reducing blend water requirements for recycled water. Options for further reducing blending will be investigated.

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